

1921.



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BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM.

Annual Reports

— OF —

CHARLES J. EVERS M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health,

AND

GEORGE G. CULMER,

Sanitary Inspector,


FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

Faversham:

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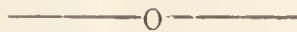
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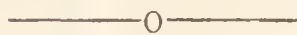
BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM.



A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF

Medical Officer of Health for the Year, 1921.



I beg to submit my report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Borough during the year 1921. .

The Borough of Faversham is to the South East of Faversham Creek and surrounded by the Faversham Rural District: it comprises the greater part of the Parish of Faversham and part of the Parish of Preston. Its area in acres is 693; population at Census of 1921 was 10,880. The rateable value of the Borough is

Faversham Within	£42,747	7s.	6d.
Preston Within	£ 5,469	15s.	0d.
	<hr/>		
	£48,217	2s.	6d.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £191

The chief industries of the town are connected with the Powder Works, Breweries, Ship-building Yard, and Jam Factories; the fishing boats and barges also furnish occupation; many men live in the town who are working elsewhere being unable to move away on account of the difficulty of obtaining houses.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

There were 226 births registered during the year—120 males and 106 females: of these 32 were in the Parish of Preston within, the rest in Faversham. This gives a Birth-rate of 20·7 per 1,000 of estimated population—the average of England and Wales being 22·4. This is lower than in 1920 when the total number was 285. There were 4 illegitimate births 3 males and 1 female as against 9 in the previous year: 2 of these children died.

DEATHS.

The number actually registered was 126. From this must be deducted the deaths of 13 persons who belonged to other districts: on the other side we must add on 34 deaths in other districts that must be ascribed to this district as follows:—

Faversham Union Infirmary	26
Kennaways Isolation Hospital	3
Chartham Asylum	2
Other Hospitals	2
Faversham Rural District	1
Other Districts	0
	—
Total ...	34

There were 18 deaths in Public Institutions in the the district:—8 in the Cottage Hospital and 10 in the Nursing Home. There were 14 deaths of children under one year of age, and 56 of persons of the the age of 65 and upwards. Of the full total 12 deaths are to be attributed to the Parish of Preston.

The result is a nett total of 147 deaths. This gives for the Borough a death-rate for the year 1921 of 13·5 which is above the average for the whole kingdom which is given as 12·1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year of age was 14, as against 11 in the previous year. This gives a ratio of 61·9 per 1,000 births, as against 38·6 in 1920. This is much below the average which is 83 per 1,000 for the whole country.

Only two illegitimate infants died during the year.

Causes of Infantile deaths:

Permature Birth	...	...	...	7
Marasmus	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	4
				—
				14

CAUSES OF DEATH.			1921	1920
Enteric Fever	...	...	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	0
Diphtheria	...	...	2	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	0	1
Influenza	...	...	6	1
Erysipelas	...	...	2	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	12	10
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	0	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	2
Cancer	...	...	25	14
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	2	0
Meningitis	...	...	0	0
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	17	8
Bronchitis	...	...	9	16
Pneumonia	...	...	4	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	0	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	4	1
Appendicitis	...	...	0	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	1	4
Alcoholism	...	...	0	0
Nephritis	...	...	3	4
Parturition	...	...	0	0
Premature Birth and Congenital Causes	...	...	8	5
Accidents and Suicides	...	...	2	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	0	0

This list shews a marked increase in deaths from Cancer and from Organic Heart Disease also from Influenza: those from Bronchitis shew a decrease.

WATER SUPPLY.

The source from which the public water supply is obtained is an excellent one, from deep wells in the chalk at a little distance from the town and on a higher level. The quantity supplied to the town had to be restricted during the latter half of the year on account of the unprecedented drought; the supply being turned off for some of the night hours: naturally this causes inconvenience and is not desirable from many points of view: I am convinced however, that it was a necessary and in fact a wise thing to do, in view of the fact that this is a part of the country with a low rainfall: subsequent observations shew that we have not nearly been compensated in the matter of rain as some parts of the country have been: so that a full supply may not be afforded for a time yet. While all sanitary uses of water should be maintained a great deal of waste may be prevented with a little care. The quality of the water has been maintained: it has been

sent for analysis on two occasions and gave an excellent result each time. A total of 9 samples of water was sent to Maidstone for analysis and report, and in all cases the result was satisfactory: it therefore follows that it was not found necessary to order the closure of any wells. The other samples were from various public and private wells and pumps.

DRAINAGE & SCAVENGING.

The Sewage Works, consisting of Pumping and Filtering Station and Treatment Beds, has been kept in good order and has worked efficiently and delivered a good effluent; the filter beds are on the Dibden Slate bed System. The whole belongs to, and is managed by the Authority themselves. The main drainage system is in good order; it was extended and improved at the time the sewage works were established.

The disposal of refuse, the scavenging and the street watering are carried out well and satisfactorily by the Authority themselves under the supervision of their Surveyor; I cannot however feel that the receptacles in which the household rubbish is exposed in the streets to await collection, are at all satisfactory. There are a few earth closets and cesspools in the outlying parts of the district, which are well attended to.

Number of Houses in Borough...	...	2715
Number of Freshwater Closets ...	...	2690
Number of Privies (movable receptacles)		19
Number of Privies (fixed receptacles) ...		6
Conversions into Water Closets	...	0

MILK.

The Milk supply of the Borough is chiefly from farms in the Rural District, and so brought in from outside. There are, however, three groups of cowsheds in the Borough which furnish quite a large amount of milk. Much of it is sold in little milk-shops of which there are six in the town. These are as a whole carefully managed, but need a little looking after as regards keeping the milk covered up while in the shop. In all of these places the milk is not stored, but sold right away as soon as it arrives in the shop from the dairy. The Cowsheds and the Dairies are kept clean and in good order, they have been regularly inspected. The arrangements for storing milk are quite satisfactory. The quality of the milk sold has been satisfactory and it has not been found necessary to take samples for analysis, as this has been done by the Police Authorities.

OTHER FOOD.

Great attention has been paid to the quality of the various articles of food supplies during the year ; and in this work we have been helped by the co-operation of those occupied in this business. There is no public abattoir in the Borough but the various slaughter-houses and places where animals are offered for sale have been inspected and attended with great regularity.

A total of 1-ton 7-cwt and 44-lbs. of food of various descriptions was condemned and destroyed ; and in no case was it found necessary to resort to prosecution. The amount of meat and organs that was condemned amounted to $17\frac{1}{2}$ -cwts., the greater part of this being on account of Tuberculosis.

SCHOOLS.

There are three public Elementary Schools in the Borough—the Council Schools in Ethelbert Road, the District Schools in Church Road, and the Wesleyan Schools between Newton Road and Preston Street, this latter consists of Girls and Infants only ; the others have the full departments of Boys, Girls and Infants. The sanitary arrangements have been surveyed during the year and improvements made where necessary : sanitary taps for drinking water have been provided in every department, increased accommodation has been made at the District Boys School and improvements in detail carried out at the Wesleyan Schools. The buildings are in good repair and well supplied with water from the public supply.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Regular inspection as required by the Board of Education has been carried out on children entering school, and also at the ages of 8 and 13. Re-examinations and special examinations have also been made as necessary, the total number of children examined amounting to 752. Many suspicious cases of infectious disease were examined and the necessary instructions given. There were 177 children referred for treatment for serious defects or diseases ; 190 children were treated during the year ; these included some left over from the preceding year. There were 239 children suffering from minor defects which necessitated them being kept under observation. The most important of the defects consisted of errors of vision, decayed teeth, and enlarged tonsils and adenoids. The Ophthalmic Specialist has attended to 48 eye cases : glasses were prescribed for 37 of these and supplied by the Committee : some of the cost has been repaid by the parents.

Twelve cases of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids were attended to at the Cottage Hospital by arrangement with the Education Committee. Parents shewed an interest in the work of Medical Inspection by attending in good numbers. The School Nurse has visited children in their homes and supervised and applied treatment and has also assisted myself and the Ophthalmic Officer at our visits and inspections.

In the early part of the year Diphtheria was present in an epidemic form for 4 months and caused a large amount of absence from school of patients and contacts: by swabbing of suspected cases and contacts and prompt removal to Hospital of all notified and discovered cases the disease was eventually got rid of without having found it necessary to close any of the Schools; disinfection of the school pens and pencils seemed to have a good effect in checking this disease: also in the first quarter of the year Influenza was very prevalent in a mild form but very widespread causing also a lot of absence from school: during the latter part of the year matters settled down and there was no excessive illness.

INSPECTION.

COWSHEDS.

There are three groups of these in the Borough. They are all away from buildings and are well ventilated and kept clean and in good order. The cattle are turned out into meadows and not kept in the sheds entirely.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 premises that are licensed to be used for the purpose of Slaughter-houses, though the amount of slaughtering is not so great as it was a few years ago. These have been carried on in a satisfactory manner on the whole, but many of them would be improved by a more careful attention to such details as the quicker removal of refuse and keeping all offal under proper cover and away from access to flies and not on the manure heaps which are already noxious enough as breeding grounds for these troublesome insects without any more tempting additions. It should not be necessary to have to repeat the danger to health that arises from the filthy habits and rapid multiplication of flies wherever accumulations of dirt and decomposing matter are allowed to exist.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 12 bakehouses on the Register. There are no underground bakehouses in the Borough. Of these 4 may be classed as Factory bakehouses, as machinery (chiefly electric) is employed in them. These have been uniformly kept in good order in the past year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades in the Borough. There are 4 premises on which the frying of fish is permitted. These are all well managed and supervised, and have not given rise to any more annoyance than could reasonably have been expected.

HOME WORKERS.

There is very little of this carried on. We have only two lists sent in; they are for work in drapery and clothing for the larger shops in the town.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are 4 of these in the Borough, 2 of them being on licensed premises. These are subject to the Bye-laws as to ventilation, overcrowding, cleanliness, white-washing, and adequacy of sanitary arrangements. They have been well managed and kept in good order throughout the year. There are also 2 private houses registered as "Houses let in Lodgings": under the Bye-laws for their regulation they have been satisfactorily kept.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. of premises on the Register:—

Factories	...	...	36
Workshops	...	...	72
			<hr/>
			108

The occupations carried on in these places may be given as follows :—

Dressmaking
 Millinery
 Tailoring
 Bakehouses
 Breweries
 Printers
 Wheelwrights
 Saddlers
 Cycle Repairers
 Carpenters and Builders
 Basket-making
 Cabinet do.
 Harness do.
 Boot do.
 Sail do.
 Rag sorting
 Wool do.
 Monumental Masons
 Coach Builders
 etc.

These have all been regularly inspected and kept up to a proper standard of cleanliness and ventilation, and provision of proper sanitary conveniences, and overcrowding has been prevented.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The features of the past year from a health point of view have been the epidemics of Influenza and Diphtheria: the former started in January and lasted about two months: it was very widespread and affected individuals of all ages and conditions causing a lot of disability and loss of time from work and from school attendance: 6 deaths were attributed to this cause, all but one of them being over the age of 65 years; the respiratory complications were not a marked feature. As this was subsiding Diphtheria began to increase till it became an epidemic; during the first 7 months of the year there were 68 cases notified, every one of which was removed to Hospital for Isolation; the strain on our accommodation being eased by several children being admitted to the Rural Isolation Hospital: this thorough and immediate removal of cases must have been of great advantage, from the aspects of both prevention and treatment: only two cases ended fatally: the type of disease in most cases was fairly severe,

especially those where medical assistance had not been chosen sufficiently early. The incidence fell almost entirely upon children of school age.

Under 5 years	...	...	7
5 to 15	...	...	53
Over 15 years	...	...	6

No common cause could be found for the cases: the disease seemed to spread by personal infection from slight or unrecognised cases: many cases when discovered must have been attending school, or running in and out of neighbours houses for two or three days in an intensely infectious condition: parents did not seem aware of the importance of early treatment and isolation, but sent children to school even when obviously ill. Handbills were issued giving information about the disease and the necessary measures to be taken: contacts were swabbed and removed to Hospital where positive; another measure which I believe did good was the disinfection of the pens and pencils used in the Schools. The disease was not confined to any special class, but was more prevalent in the Infants Department. The sanitary arrangements of all the Schools were thoroughly overhauled and all measures taken to combat the epidemic; closure of the Schools was not ordered. I have to acknowledge the help of the Assistant County M.O.H. in this connection: only 4 cases were notified in the last five months of the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Specimens have been sent to the Laboratory at Maidstone as follows:—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	72	212	284
Tuberculosis	2	14	16
Enteric	2	5	7
Cerebro-spinal	0	1	1
	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 232	<hr/> 308

Tetanus anti-toxin has been supplied by the County Medical Officer: diphtheria anti-toxin and anti-meningococcus Serum have been supplied by the Authority for use as required. The School teachers have also rendered great assistance by sending for examination many suspicious cases of infectious disease.

There were 140 cases of infectious disease notified under all headings in 1921 as against 99 in 1920. Of these, 104 cases were removed to Isolation Hospitals. These are classified as follows:—

	Notified		Removed to Hospital	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Diphtheria	72	19	72	18
Erysipelas	8	4	0	2
Scarlet Fever	21	29	19	23
Enteric Fever	1	6	1	6
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	2	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	30	29	10	9
Tuberculosis, other forms	5	6	1	2
Pneumonia	2	1	0	0
Malaria	1	2	1	0
	<hr/> 140	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 60

Of these cases the following occurred in the Parish of Preston Within:—

Diphtheria	1
Erysipelas	1
Pneumonia	1

There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis or in consequence of child-birth and no cases of Ophthalmia neonatorum.

		Deaths	Ages	
Diphtheria	2		2 years	8 years
Scarlet Fever	1		3 years	
Tuberculosis Lungs	12	Under 25, 1.	25 to 45, 9.	Over 45, 2
Do. other	1		48 years	
Pneumonia	4	Ages, 2, 12, 31, 60.		

Of the 13 deaths certified from Tuberculosis: two were of non-notified cases: I received during the year 5 notifications under Form C, and 5 under Form D.

HOSPITALS, NURSING, &c.

There are two Hospitals maintained by the Authority for Infectious diseases: *viz*: Kennaways Hospital for Scarlet Fever, Enteric and Diphtheria, and Luddenham Hospital for Small-pox cases. The former has been regularly at work all the year and was especially pressed in the early part: it has 16 beds. The

latter has not been used but has been kept in repair and readiness: it is occupied by a caretaker and can receive patients at any time. Arrangement has been made with the Rural Hospital to receive cases of Cerebro-spinal meningitis. The authority has its own Ambulance for the conveyance of infectious cases: for other cases and accidents a voluntary ambulance run by the S.J.A.B. is available.

Home nursing is provided by the District Nurse of the Local Nursing Association, but she does not attend infectious cases. The Cottage Hospital receives accident and surgical cases and there is also a private Nursing Home. There are 3 Midwives practising in the district all working on their own account: the County Council provides a Tuberculosis Dispensary, a Venereal Diseases Clinic and an Infant Welfare Centre: each of these meet weekly.

Tuberculosis, 2, Albion Terrace, Every Tuesday

Venereal Disease, 2, Albion Terrace, Every Thursday

Infant Welfare Consultation, Queen's Hall, Every Friday

The attendance at all of these is good: the Infant Centre maintains its popularity and as an average attendance of nearly 30; addresses have been given to the Mothers on appropriate subjects: treatment is not given; any case of real illness is referred to their own Doctor.

INSPECTION.

During the year I have made routine inspections of the various premises that come under my powers, and of course special visits as occasion arose in connection with infectious disease, nuisances, insanitary conditions, diseased meat, defective houses and other causes; details are below:—

Common Lodging-houses	...	...	7
Workshops	...	...	51
Factories	...	...	38
Bakehouses	...	...	17
Slaughter-houses	...	...	14
Fish Shops	...	...	5
Dairies, Milk Shops, and Cowsheds	...	...	13
Various	...	...	61

206

The details of the various premises to be inspected and the work done in connection therewith are set out fully in the report of the Sanitary Inspector and it is therefore un-necessary for me to recapitulate them.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	Part time
Sanitary Inspector	Full time
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.	
Do. do. do.	Meats and Foods.
Also acts as Petroleum, Shops Act, Pharmacy & Poisons Inspector.	
School Nurse	Part time
Ophthalmic Specialist for School Children	Part time.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :— ... 1

(a) Total

(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme.

1.—*Unfit dwelling houses:*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	769
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	366
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.... ..	422

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities or their Officers.	351
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3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919, Section 15, H.T.P. Act, 1919.	9
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners	38
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners ...	19
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit. 2 from Orders made 1920	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

In conclusion, it is to be explained that under the Scheme of the Ministry of Health, this Report is to be classed as an Ordinary Report: under this Scheme an Annual Report, to be called a Survey Report, which will be of a full and more detailed character, will be required at intervals of not more than five years.

CHARLES J. EVERS, M.D.,

May, 1922.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM.



*Sanitary Inspector's Report for the Year ending December 31st,
1921.*



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH.

Your Worship and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a report of the work carried out in my department during the year 1921.

Local industrial conditions have to some extent relieved the housing question, and the Council were in consequence advised to drop their Housing Scheme. While we look forward to a revival in industry it cannot be regretted that the scheme was held up, because in many districts in which houses have been built the rents fixed are beyond the means of the average worker

While the Borough cannot point to rows of new houses as result of the work of 1921 I submit it can show much improvement in many of the existing houses, and the continuance of this policy will conduce to the ordinary home comforts of the people

The Inspection under the Regulations, following the Committee's survey has brought to light many defects, and in some cases nuisances which might have been remedied earlier under the Public Health Acts if the tenants had exercised their right of complaint.

Cases have arisen where tenants, after complaining to the landlord and getting no satisfaction, have reported to the Sanitary Authority and were then threatened by the agents with increased rent or ejection for so doing. This treatment is to be regretted and considering the amount of rent some tenants are paying, and taking into account what they receive for it, they are justified in asking for the abatement of nuisances which fall within the owner's liability.

It should be known that all complaints are treated in confidence and no information is given to owners or agents of their source.

In supervising the work asked for in the notices, comment must be made on the low standard of work with which some owners are content. It may appear cheap at the time, but it is expensive from an economic view because it means further outlay in a very short time.

I have met many owners at the houses and discussed the repairs with them—this is the best method of proving the reasonableness of the notices and has generally been attended with good results.

On the other hand some owners refuse to do anything unless pressure is brought to bear on them, and it is generally in these cases that repairs are long overdue and would remain so, were it not for the Local Authority discharging their duties under the Housing Acts.

The statistics given later show the amount of work done under these Acts.

In making enquiries after notification of cases of infectious disease the apparent need of education in health matters was seen.

There is no doubt the epidemic of Diphtheria was prolonged by either ignorance or carelessness on the part of some parents with the result that an increased number of cases occurred with additional cost for treatment to be paid from the rates.

During the year 150 rooms were disinfected by fumigation and formalin spray, and in addition the Elementary Schools were sprayed during several week-ends as a preventive measure.

The Medical Officer and I made a survey and special report to the Council on the sanitary arrangements at the Schools in the Borough. Many of the recommendations have been carried out and in one case after much correspondence a sufficient number of conveniences were installed.

The date fixed for the National Health Week was unfortunately not convenient for this district and the idea was abandoned for 1921. It is hoped to arrange for a week during May 1922.

It was my privilege to represent the Council at the Sanitary Inspector's Conference at Bath. In addition to about 300 Local Authorities, representatives were also present from the Ministry of Health, Board of Agriculture, and the Property Owner's Association. The subjects chosen for discussion were of a practical nature, and much useful information based on actual experience resulted from them.

I appreciate the kindness of the Council in giving me the opportunity to attend the Conference.

MEAT AND FOODS.

During the year the total amount of food surrendered as unfit for human consumption from various causes was 1 ton. 7 cwts. 44 lbs. This consisted of:—

1196 lbs. of home-killed meat and organs.
 780 lbs. of imported meat.
 472 lbs. of raspberries.
 294 lbs. fish.
 215 lbs. canned beef.
 110 tins condensed milk.

54 surrender notes were given for these foods.

The whole of this food was surrendered without recourse to official seizure and condemnation by a justice. The traders continue to give me every assistance in this work, which is an important one in public health measures.

By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Butchers' Association I am able to give the amount of home-killed meat sold in the town during the year, viz:—

356 Beasts
 1261 Sheep
 2340 Pigs
 98 Calves

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

During the year 3 representations were made by the Medical Officer of Health and Closing Orders subsequently made by the Council under Section 17, H.T.P. Act, 1909. These were in respect of three cottages at Preston Village, Preston Within.

Two houses, i.e., Nos 4, Cobden Place and 9, Providence Place, which were closed in 1920 and afterwards the subject of appeal by the owners to the Ministry of Health were subsequently rendered fit and the Closing Orders determined by the Council.

No. 1, Reeve's Passage was also rendered fit and the Orders determined.

Demolition Orders under Section 18, H.T.P. Act, 1909, were made in respect of the following properties:—1, Reeve's Passage, 4, Pump Yard, 3, 4 and 5, Belvedere Road, 28a, North Lane, 28a, Tanners Street, and 46, West Street.

In some of these cases the orders were suspended for various periods to allow the owners to carry out works to render them fit for habitation.

No. 3, Dennetts Yard was demolished under an order, and other cases were under consideration at the end of the year.

Under the regulations 366 houses have been inspected and records made. Of this number 261 were found defective in a greater or less degree. The total number of defects found were 1049, which are classified as follows:—

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS IN HOUSES.

Defective windows ...	...	...	120
Defective eaves gutters and down pipes ...	...	...	85
Defective roofs ...	...	...	83
Defective cooking ranges and copper furnaces	...	...	81
Damp walls ...	...	...	75
Defective floors ...	...	...	68
Defective ceilings and plastering	...	...	54
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	33
Defective chimneys ...	...	...	19
			— 618

DRAINAGE AND OTHER DEFECTS.

Improperly paved yards ...	...	...	142
Defective and insanitary sinks and waste-pipes	...	...	71
Water supply to improve ...	...	...	48
No sinks ...	...	...	31
Defective water closets	...	...	22
Flush tanks out of order	...	...	14
Rain-water pipes direct to drain	...	...	12
Absence of eaves gutters ...	...	...	12
Defective drains and gulleys ...	...	...	9
Insufficient ventilation to W.C.'s	9
Mason and bell traps	4
Various other matters	57
			— 431

Total	1049
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NUISANCES DEALT WITH UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875—1907.

Choked and defective drains	106
Foul and broken W.C. basins	...	...	40
Defective sinks and waste pipes	...	...	27
Defective flushing cisterns	...	...	16
Defective paving to yards	...	...	14
Damp walls	...	...	14
Accumulations of manure	...	...	13
Accumulations of refuse in yards	...	...	13
Defective gutters and rain-water pipes	...	...	12
Mason and bell traps	...	...	6
Defective roofs	...	...	4
Rain-water pipes direct to drain	...	...	4
Nuisances from animals	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	4
Dirty houses	...	...	3
Overflowing cesspools	...	...	2
Various	...	...	30
Total			312

WATER SAMPLES.

Nine samples of water were submitted to the County Analyst and the reports in each case were satisfactory.

Two of these were from the Public Supply.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are at present 120 premises on the register.

Factories	...	...	36
Workshops	...	...	72
Bakehouses	...	...	12
Total			120

129 inspections were made and 2 nuisances found.

No lists of outworkers were sent in, from which it is implied that no work is done at home by outworkers.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 Slaughter-Houses in the Borough.

574 inspections were made (including the Cattle Market) and 5 nuisances found.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 4 registered Common Lodging Houses and two houses registered as Houses Let in Lodgings. They have been kept satisfactorily, and in accordance with the Bye-laws.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The following persons are now on the register.

Cowkeepers	...	...	3
Purveyors (resident in the Borough)	...	...	6
Purveyors (resident outside the Borough)	...	...	3
Keepers of Milkshops	...	...	6
Total			18

56 inspections were made and the premises found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

One new cowshed has been erected, and another cowshed has been considerably improved during the year.

INSPECTIONS.

Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations	366
After cases of infectious disease	237
Premises, drains, W.C.'s, etc.	760
Slaughter-houses and market	574
Fish and fruit shops, market stalls	247
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	56
Factories	37
Workshops	55
Bakehouses	37
Stables, manure pits, etc.	73
Common lodging houses and houses let in lodgings	43
Internal inspections	19
Various	72
Re-inspections	1494
Total	4070

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND.

During housing inspections	1049
Factories, workshops, slaughter-houses, etc.	7
During other inspections	305
Total	1361

ACTION TAKEN.

INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED.

Respecting defects under the Housing Acts	249
Under Public Health Acts, 1875-1907 ...	165
Total	<hr/> 414

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED.

Under Section 15 H.T.P. Act, 1909 ...	9
Under Section 28 H.T.P. Act, 1919 ...	31
Under Public Health Acts	21
Total	<hr/> 61

RESULTS.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES REMEDIED (INCLUDING THOSE OUTSTANDING 1920.)

Under the Housing Acts	1089
Under the Public Health Acts	327
Total	<hr/> 1416

DEFECTS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

In houses inspected under the Housing Acts	210
In other premises	10
Total	<hr/> 220

In concluding my Seventh Annual Report I take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Dr. Evers, Medical Officer of Health, and the Town Clerk for their assistance to me in the past year in the execution of my duties, and to the Public generally for their courtesy during the inspections.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE G. CULMER,

Member R. San. Inst. M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector.

20, West Street, Faversham.

February, 1922.

